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TENANTRY SYSTEM.

An Essay Read Before the Summer Meetin of the State Grange at Anderson, S. C. on the 10th of August 1877, by Hon. Iredell Jones, of Rock Hill, S. C.

Subsequent to the war the planters of the South undertook, to employ large bodies of laborers for portions of the crop. They borrowed money at ruinous rates of interest and endeavored to manage and control this labor as they had done before the war by the assertion of authority they could not maintain.—There was no power to coerce, no law to enforce obedience, the authority of the master had vanished, while the laborers, to whom were given shares of the crop. master had vanished, while the laborers, to whom were given shares of the crop, claimed quasi rights over that interest, which they would not permit to be invaded; and besides these considerations, the obligation to work from necessity was not felt by the laborers; the responsibility attendant upon their being thrown on their own resources for a livelihood was not appreciated; the principle of being driven by interest and necessity was not thought of. Supplied during the year with provisions for their families, they were dispointed on the day of settlement at the end of the year, if it required all their portions of the crop to pay back the advances. The general result was dissatisfaction and failure. The employer as well as the laborer did not then appropriets the force of as well as the laborer did not then appreciate the force of managing by means of interest. But experience has taught us now that interest, not fear, is the great power which drives forward the world's industries.

And this induces the observation that there are but two true theories in regard to regulating plantation labor—one is when the laborer is kept constantly un-der an intelligent supervision and direc-tion, or, in other words, hired for wages; tion, or, in other words, hired for wages; the other, where the labor is thrown directly and entirely upon its own resources, incurring its own risks, and managed mainly by the force of its own necessities, or, in other words, as tenants. These two systems can be managed separately or combined, according to circumstances; and, in our opinion, the combination of the tenantry with the wages ntry with the wage system affords the true theory upon which large tracts of land should be cultivated. In the employment of hired labor we find many advantages. It is cheaper, we pay only for the labor actually performed, we can direct operations with greater facility, make improvements, economize time, and reap all the profits of the enterprise. This system is not only most profitable but most satisfactory. But the difficulty lies in its extension, while the want of capital so often forbids its adoption. The cropping system, where the laborer receives a portion of the crop for his services, has been found by experience to be most unwieldly and unsatisfactory; abuse of stock, waste of time, difficulty of managing the labor, difficulty of having general plantation work performed, difficulty of making improvements and repairs, difficulty to prevent the cropper from incurring more debt than his portion justifies, are among the ill effects of a system, the introduction of which among the planters of our State since the can direct operations with greater facility, among the planters of our State since the war, we believe to be one of the bad rewar, we believe to be one of the bad results of that revolution. The general poverty of our people, want of money as well as want of experience, induced the employer to accept oftentimes the terms of the employed, and submit to all the attendant inconveniences and errors. To entrust a plantation to intelligent white labor on shares of the crop will sometimes prove a profitable investment; but generally the partnership idea in farming is unwise and imperfect.

To undertake then the cultivation of

To undertake, then, the cultivation of large areas of our unimproved land upon a safe, economical and practical plan, and thus make these lands profitable, we are at a loss to devise a better mode than are at a loss to devise a better mode than by means of tenants to occupy and cultivate all lands which cannot be tilled by hired labor, and this brings us to endeavor to show the advantages and profits of the tenantry system. To do so, let us take an example. In many cases the tenant will give to the land owner one-third of his entire crop as rent. In all cases not less than one-third of grain and one-fourth of cotton. Suppose we reduce this proportionate rent according to the practice of some of our planters, to a stipulated amount of rent, or 1,000 pounds of lint cotton to each tenant working one horse, or in other words to a money value of \$100. Without entering into particulars too minutely, we feel confident that this average estimate is fully justified by experience. The produce this amount of rent requires the actual use of twenty-five acres, but as one-half the land usually lies idle on most plantations, we will double the amount of land employed and call it fifty amount of land employed and call to fify acres. This property at \$8 per acre, which we consider a fair average price of unimprove lands, will be worth \$400. In other words, we make 25 per cent. interest on the investment, while the only annual expense incurred is a small amount for taxes, repairs, etc., to premises. So that when we consider how much waste land there is, which could not be sold at the low price of \$5 per acre, and when we take into consideration the gradual improvement of these farms, under a judicious management, improvements in buildings, improvements by ditching, clearing or proper cultivation, and planting fruit trees, thus making these little homes more attractive and inviting, increasing the yield by proper advice and direction, and thereby increasing the rents for the succeeding year, there will be seen a field of operations which will insure a regular and safe income. The laws of South Carolina now guard and



Mielligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

protect the interest of the land owners by giving priority to claims for rent, while they consult the welfare of the tenants by thus encouraging the land owners to furnish them with permanent homes. Those who would wish to reap the most satisfactory results from the operations of the system under discussion, must not expect to do so the first or even the second year. Five years ago we undertook

owner in the control of the rest of his labor. My own experience teaches that this is peculiarly so with regard to the negro tenant. It affords the strongest in-fluence to prevent strikes or demands for

higher wages. Another result is that we thereby obtain command of labor; every

and more active credit with capital. The difficulty the tenant meets in giving security for advances made to him we recognize as a means of preventing that use of money, which otherwise he might have. But if the planter would exercise whrowly independ to the property of the planter would exercise.

a shrewd judgment in the selection of his tenants, and adhere to the same business

tenants, and adhere to the same business principles that actuates the merchant in making advances to his customers, this difficulty can be obviated. Secure the confidence of the tenant, and you can handle his entire crop, gin his cotton, etc., and pay yourself for all advances made; and this, we claim is the practical working.

Such a system, moreover, engrafted upon the soil of the State, affords the strongest means of preventing emigration. This subject of emigration is now growing into one of great importance.—
We are not prepared to advance a definite opinion as to how the negro as a

race is destined to live in our State; no

are we willing to admit, like some, that

the ultimate good of our people will be subserved by his exodus. We hold that the State wants labor, and we believe the agricultural interests of the State will suffer by any diminution of labor at any time, but especially at this size. Foreigners are not accusate many to our climate

eigners are not accustomed to our climate or familiar with either our language, pro-ductions or customs, and if we should rid ourselves of the labor we now have, we

would have no assurance of getting in an adequate and equally as efficient supply in return. The native whites of our State can be more profitably encouraged and employed, both for themselves as well as land owners as tenants, agents, or anstern.

And we claim for this system eve

and premises, and invite honest industrious white labor to lease these little

farms. We believe the result will be mutual improvement. We will thus

build up and settle the country on a surer foundation, and thus either afford oppor-

remunerative prices; or else engraft upon the soil of South Carolina a plan of labor, that will be steadily profitable and en-

In our opinion the rent should always be made payable either in money or stipulated amounts of produce. There are two strong reasons to support this idea.

tunities for selling property hereafter

during forever.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1877.

. THE DEATH OF THIERS. Its Probable Effect on the Future of

rest. When Cavour died, when Palmerston died, when Lincoln was murdered, each country felt its own loss, perhaps, as heavily for the moment as that of Thiers is felt. But in no one of those cases was the direct result so important as in this case it may prove to be. It is not too much to say that the security of the French Republic was bound up in the life of M. Thiers. Only six weeks more, and its most urgent peril was passed. I hope and believe that the elections may still be carried by the Republicans by such a majority as shall be

is sincerely regretted. Regretted for pre-cisely the same reason that it is regretted in Italy or in England—that it removes one great obstacle to the ascendency for which restless factions are striving, and

which restless factions are striving, and which, once gained, would inevitably bring France into collision with Germa-ny or Italy, or both, and so kindle once

That such a disaster will be averted is, I

repeat, still probable; but with such mo-mentous issues pending, who can be con-tent to exchange a certainty for a proba-

bility?

And even that is only a narrow view

a most imperfect glimpse of the tremen-dous consequences that may follow the disappearance of M. Thiers from the

Republican effort all over Europe, and postpone to an indefinite but certainly

rise to a feeling of personal loyalty to him, but when of late years I heard him

the interests of the Orleanists and the

Those of us who believe that the pe of Europe lies in the stead growth

protect the interest of the land owners by giving priority to claims for rent, while they consult the welfare of the tenants ion in order to insure to all parties the full profits rewards.

As Evony Read Refers the Summer Meritor of the Stude Grange at Anderson, S. G. on the 10th of August 1877, by Hon Interest of the Stude Grange at Anderson, S. G. on the 10th of August 1877, by Hon Interest Grange and the Complete Company of the Stude of the Stude of the Stude of the Student of the Student

tles labor, makes it contented and satisfied. Whether the tenant be white or colored, he becomes a fixture under this system. He rarely evinces any desire to change. His interest is more closely bound and united to that of the land owner, and when properly treated, becomes an element of strength to the land owner in the control of the rest of his labor. My own experience teaches that Mars has been repeatedly examined with the most powerful telescopes under most favorable conditions. When nearest to us he is about thirty-five millions of miles from the earth. Jupiter when nearest is eleven times farther from us. So that if Mars, had a moon, as large early the second se So that if Mars had a moon as large as so that it mars had a moon as large as the least of Jupiter's, or in other words, about as large as our own moon, it would look about one hundred and twenty-one times larger than the least of Jupiter's thereby obtain command of labor; every tenant has more or less labor to spare; the young, active and most efficient members of the family—these we can hire for wages, by the month, day, etc., and thus save both time and trouble in searching the country around when we are pressed for hands. Moreover, it creates in the landlord a business centre, and thus opens lines of profitable trade. We make each land owner in good standing a medium between capital and labor, which affords not only great advantages to the tenant, in giving to him directly the amount of credit he deserves; but also insures to the land owner an easier and more active credit with capital. The moons. It would exceed that moon in

times larger than the least of Jupiter's moons. It would exceed that moon in brightness in a much greater degree, because Mars is much nearer to the sun than Jupiter is, and therefore receives much more light. In fact, Mars receives about nine times as much light as Jupiter. Thus a moon of his as large as ours would shine fully one thousand times as brightly as the least of Jupiter's moons can be seen in the smallest telescope ever used for astronomical purposes. The telescopes which have been turned on Mars without finding any satellite are fully two hundred times more powerful as light-gatherers than the smallest, so that a moon showing a disc only 1-200,000 part of that which would be shown by a Martian moon as large as ours ought to be easily seen in the largest astronomical telescopes. From this it follows that if Mars has a moon whose diameter is greater than about the four hundred and fiftieth part of our moon's, that moon ought no more to escape observation with the powerful telescopes directed upon Mars than the moons of Jupiter escaped under the scrutiny of Galileo's telescopes.

But that is as much as to say that Mars can have no moon more than that so say that Mars can have no moon more than that so say that Mars can have no moon more than that say that Mars can have no moon more than that so say that Mars can have no moon more than that say the same reason that it is regretted. Regretted for precisely can be pleased. I hope and believe that the elections may still be carried by the Republicans by such a majority as shall be decisive. But while, with Thiers alive, such a majority as shall be decisive. But while, with Thiers alive, such a majority as shall be decisive. But while, with Thiers alive, such a result was as absolutely certain as such a

copes.

But that is as much as to say that Mars can have no moon more than five miles in diameter. Astonishing though this may seem, it will be readily perceived to be just when we consider that according to the estimates of Mr. Stone, formerly a chief assistant at the Greenwich Observatory, the diameters of some of the smallest of the microsleves. est of the minor planets are less than twenty miles; and yet these, though much farther away chan Mars, have been detected with telescopes by no means the most powerful of those employed by as-tronomers. In fact, some of the teletronomers. In fact, some of the telescopes turned upon Mars are altogether too large and cumbrous to be used in searching for small planets.

We do not know how large the two

We do not know how large the two moons of Mars which have just been discovered actually are. As yet we have only the news of their discovery, and that they travel at distances of about 13,800 and about 3,600 miles from the centre of Mars, in periods of about thirty hours and about fifteen hours respectively. But as a distance of 13,800 miles from the centre of Mars, and about fifteen hours respectively. from the centre of Mars corresponds to a distance of more than 11,500 miles from his surface, or fully two and a half times his diameter, there seems no reason why the glare of the planet itself should have

partners. The immigrants we most want are such as can bring capital to our State to purchase our lands. The kind of labor we need is that which is cheapest; that which can be easiest and best controlled; that which can endure the not suns of the South, that which is failt as it. the giare of the planet itself should have concealed the outer satellite, at least, fr. view. We are compelled therefore to conclude that this satellite—and probably, the other also—must be very small. We shall be surprised if it has a diameter of more than ten miles, and as we have said, if it has a diameter of five miles it count to have been discovered sooner. the South; that which is familiar with our language and customs; that which is accustomed to the productions of our climate. These conditions we find in the olimate. These conditions we find in the negro, who is here present with us not said, if it has a diameter of five miles i ought to have been discovered sooner.

London Spectator.

The system proposed also has a political significance. The negro has his hopes and aspirations like other races of people. If in a far less degree than the white race, still he entertains the desire to better his condition. If we undertake any policy which consistently oppresses, or make him too observent and hopeless, he will either emigrate or else rabel. IMITATION MONEY.—A Washington dispr' 1 says: Many complaints have reached the Treasury department that merchants and business men in various parts of the country have been in the habit of printing business cards bearing such a close resemblance to the United States and national bank issues that many or make him too observient and hope-less, he will either emigrate or else rebel at the ballot-box. Let him see a prospeople have been deceived thereby, and quentities of it passed as good money by parties who have gathered a number of pect of improvement, make him contented by kind treatment, identify his interests with our own by affording a permanent home, and when the prejudices of the past have been forgotten, as they will be, the negro tenant will be the strongest ally of the land owner. these cards. Some of the samples re-ceived at the Secret Service Division here are of a character to deceive even observant persons, while they bear upon their face the fact that they are not really genface the fact that they are not really genuine. These issues are all in violation of law. Section 5,430 of the revised statutes forbids the engraving or printing of anything in the impression or the likeness of any United States obligation or other security, or any part thereof, except under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury. The penalty is a heavy fine and imprisonment. Many indictments have been found against persons on this account, and the department intends now to prosecute to the full extent more importance as a political measure, than as a means of winning the negro vote to the cause of good government.
The white vote of South Carolina is still more important. If we wish to retain this, if we wish to keep white labor friendly to capital, we must offer inducements and encouragements to the native amongst 12, working on shares of the crop, without permanent homes, often-times discouraged, discontented and threatening to emigrate, and seek their fortunes in other States. Let the land owners improve the tenants buildings tends now to prosecute to the full extent further offenses of this character as a matter of protection to the community the poor and more ignoran: members of which are very generally imposed upon.

that in them was venemous. I never had any relations with Thiers that would give - Brigham Young's death was under — Briginal Young's death was under discussion at an English dinner-party when a young lady rather startled the guests by advancing a bold proposition that the principles of Moranonism should for the future be reversed. "The times," she said, "are so bad, and fashions so expensive, that it is absurd for one man to have four or five wives; whereas, if each woman had four or five husbands, see how much cheaper it would be for each husband and"—the point which seemed most to commend itself to her—"how much better wives could dress."

tactician, talker, politician, even statesman in all but the highest sense, his reputation was world-wide before 1870, and was genuine. But it is for his services to Franca that Thiers will be longest and most honorably remembered, and his real services to France before 1870 had been of a negative kind. To speak more plainly, he had done France more harm than good. To him, more than to any other man, was due the survival and perpetuation of the Napoleonic superstition. His "History of the Consulate and Ennire," from beginning to end, is one long, unscrupulous panegyric on the First Napoleon, which only its consummate, literary art saves from wearisome fulsomeness. Its circulation surpassed everything ever heard of in the annals of historical literature. Nearly a million and

thing ever heard of in the annals of historical literature. Nearly a million and a half volumes had been soid within a year after the work had been completed. It made the Second Empire possible, for the Second Empire was built, in the beginning, upon nothing but the memory of the First. M. Thiers must ever bear a large portion of the responsibility of that great crime, and of the disaster which it finally brought upon France. His opposition to the adventure of Prince Louis; his arrest on the night of the 2d of December; his long exile from public life; his return to it when parliamentary opposition became possible, and his protest against the declaration of war in 1870, are all to be set down to his credit. are all to be set down to his credit.— But they are hardly more than the record of good intentions and unavailing efforts to undo some of the ill he had already to undo some of the ill he had already done. To the same period belongs, also, his unhandsome opposition to the unity of Italy and Germany, and his championship of the temporal power of the Pope. His real greatness and the period of his real usefulness to France begins after her disasters. His journeys over Europe in search of an ally for France were unsuccessful, and so were his first efforts for an armistice; but his negotiations in 1871 sared something for his country; and his work while Chief of the Executive Power was on a scale which entitles him to have a place among European states

myself with saying that his old animosi-ty to England, and distrust and jealousy of her, has not alienated English respect

of her, has not alienated English respect for his character, or cooled English admi-

feeling of profound regret for his death, and, above all, for his death at this crisis, is universal among those Englishmen—

and they are an immense majority—who wish well to the French Pepublic.

ration for his splendid abilities.

of Republican ideas are those v.ho must deplore his death the most. The wreck of the French Republic would do more and worse than bring war and disaster upon that one country. It would discredit the Republican idea, discourage Republican affect all over Europe and How Postel Cards are Made. The paper upon which postal cards are printed comes in sheets about twenty-two printed comes in sheets about twenty-two inches by twenty-eight inches in size, and is packed in boxes containing about 2,000 sheets, and weighing 530 pounds each. After the boxes are unpacked the first thing in order is the printing. This is done by two Hoe cylinder presses, each of which prints fifty cards at a single impression. The printed sheets are postpone to an indefinite but certainly distant future, not merely the triumph of Republican institutions, but the development of free popular institutions under governments still remaining monarchical in form, as in England. Thiers' idea of a republic was not that of Jefferson, if you like. It was incomplete, but it was probably the only conception of a republic which at this moment the French people were willing to accept. He had a clear eyo, if not for what might be possible hereafter, for what was possible side hereafter, for what was possible because the state of the cutters, containing four postal cards each. The sheets pass in the strips, containing four postal cards each. The sheets pass in postal cards each. The sheets pass in the strips, containing four postal cards each. The sheets pass in the strips, containing four postal cards each. The sheets pass in the strips, containing four postal cards each. The sheets pass in the strips, containing four postal cards each. The sheets pass in postal cards each. a rotary cutter, the sheets are divided crosswise in ten strips, containing four postal cards each. The sheets pass in through this machine as rapidly as one can follow another. The strips are then collected in packages of one hundred each, the edges are made exactly even, and the packages are then placed on the iron tables of the cutters, which sever them in the opposite direction. Of these cutters there are two, both known as the Cransing undercut." Ten packages of one hadred sheets each, after leaving the rotary cutter, are placed in the "undercut," a lever is pulled which sets the machinery in motion, and up comes a sible hereafter, for what was possible now. He thoroughly understood the political timidity and the political ignorance of the untaught majority of his own countrymen. He announced the maxim, which for all French Republicans of a practical kind-for M. Gambetta first of all—has passed into a political axiom; that the Republic must be Conservative or it would not be. His accession to the Republican party outweighed every other adhesion and argument in its favor, for a decision research. adhesion and argument in its favor, for one decisive reason. He was not a Republican by sentiment, by theory, by preference, or by personal interest, but a Republican because he had become convinced that it was the only settled form of government possible in the circumstances. He never concealed the fact that he would have restored the monarchy if he could. It was the final proof of his surpassing ability that he perceived the impossibility of putting either branch of the Royal family again on the throne. Few men in the history of the world, who have growr old under one set of ideas and institutions, have been able to machinery in motion, and up comes a heavy knife with a diagonal motion, and heavy knife with a diagonal motion, and there are four hundred postal cards com-plete in a twinkling. A bit of brass is removed, allowing the uncut packages to be moved up a proper distance under the knife, and the process is repeated. The cards are then taken in bunches conve-nient to be handled, and the edges are carefully brushed to remove all dust and "feather." They then pass into the "feather." They then pass into the hands of eighteen girls, by whom they are counted out into packages centaining twenty-nive cards each. I wenty packages are placed in pasteboard boxes, which again are packed in wooden boxes, containing from 1 000 to 25 000 containing twenty 1 000 containing twenty 1 000 containing twenty 1 000 containing twenty 1 000 containing 1 ideas and institutions, have been able to emancipate themselves, toward the close of their lives, so far as to adopt and act upon a new and wholly different set. I may remark, in passing, that the Crleanists never forgave him. They hated him with a hatred that in men of stronger natures would have been ferocious, and containing from 1,000 to 25,000 cards

The presses are now printing about 1,000,000 cards a day. The contract requires that 1,000,000 cards shall be made in a day if the demand is so great. It is not expected that many visitor will enter the rooms in which the cards are made, but precautions are taken to him, but when of late years I heard him talked of by Orleanists, I always felt that I should like to walk out of the room. They believe that in 1872 he might have made the Comte de Paris King, and because he did not, believe he would not are made, but precardions are taken to prevent the loss or abstraction of cards. Every sheet printed is registered by the press, and the company is compelled to give an account of every one. If a few cards that would cause considerable trous achough the loss might be trifling. Any cards that are spoiled in the cutting, or defaced in any way, are retained and destroyed by the government inspector. do it. They say he "betrayed" them.
Their sole idea of duty was fidelity to a
family, and they detested M. Thiers because when compelled to choose between ment inspector.

welfare of France, he was patriot enough to prefer his country.

If I were writing Thiers eulogy, which I am not, or were his historian, and desired him to present the best possible figure in history, I should put aside everything he did before 1870. Not that he did not deserve the fame he had won before. — Next month the people of Colorado are to decide whether they will allow female suffrage. The electors have been pretty thoroughly canvassed in public; but to information is given of the secret influence and inducements that may have been used to betray or color their judgment. As Jucy Stone and some of her companions are conducting the effective th before. He deserved it all. His aston-ishing bilities have perhaps never been rated high. As journalist, historian, orator, diplomatist, parliamentary leader, companions are conducting the affirma-tive crusade, there is a pretty fair chance that the grant will not be made.

Letter f. om Gen. M. C. Butler---An Emphatic Denfal.

From the Columbia Register.

It is with great pleasure that we give prominence to the annexed letter from General M. C. Butler, Senator elect from South Carolina, in reference to the slanderous allegations concerning his sup-posed interference with the prosecutions of ex-officials in this State. In the most emphatic language, General Butler has set the seal of condemnation upon the base insinuations of the New York Sun set the seal of condemnation upon the base insinuations of the New York Sun correspondent, whose sole aim and purpose is to discredit every prominent man in South Carolina. It is a lamentable feature of the times that so many persons, who at heart are true to the cause of Democracy, seem ready to believe the slanders and misrepresentations against public men. But the occasion which has called forth this letter, and many other called forth this letter, and many other ing. His powerful neck rose out of a who at heart are true to the cause of Democracy, seem ready to believe the slanders and misrepresentations against public men. But the occasion which has called forth this letter, and many other instances which have come to our knowledge, convince us that there is a large element of our population too ready and willing to accept irresponsible statements as to the motives and actions of their public servants. Doubtless this is true of other communities. The growth and continuance of such unworthy and unjust suspicions deserve the reproduction of all honest men, who would restore the public service to the purity and rectitude of our fathers. A persistence in this course will drive away from official statement who have come the statement of our population too ready and will tend to bring to the surface a class of politicians who can only thrive upon the downfall of others. The manly indeper dence of General Butler, in rebuking this improper spirit and maintaining the right to his own opinions, is quite refreshing, although characteristic of the man. His devotion and fealty to the State cannot be questioned by any one, and the exalted service of the past—no less than the just expectations of the future—entitle him to the fealty to the State cannot be questioned by any one, and the exalted service of, the past—no less than the just expecta-tions of the future—entitle him to the unreserved confidence of every true and loyal citizen of South Caroling. The

describes, and the statement is, therefore, a lie made of whole cloth.

It is bad enough to be villified and tra-duced by Radical political traders, but when one who has tried to do the best he could for the State and the restoration of good government, and who feels that while he does not pretend to have been entirely unselfish, yet he made some personal sacrifices for the public good, has to be subjected to the suspicion of his friends, who ought to know that such statements are false, is somewhat discourseling.

couraging.
I do not deny that I have exerted my self earnestly to secure my scat in the United States Senate. I have felt that it was my duty to do so, but I have made it was my duty to do so, but I have made no bargains to secure my election, as you know, and shall make none to get my seat. My being seated me; not help the State in the estimation of some, but the seating of my competitor would no doubt be regarded by all as a public calamity. If I am to succeed, I must be allowed to do so in my own way, and not turned aside by every lying scribbler, who sees fit to slander me; if not, I had better abandon the field, and either let. Corbin take the seat or some other Richmond eater the seat or some other Richmond eater

I do not mean by this that I am be yond or above criticism, but I do mean to say that suspicions and "dreads," based up a such stuffs as that contained in the enclosed letter to the Sun, which is false in every essential particular so far is false in every essential particular so far as it relates to me, is disgusting and ab surd. I have had nothing to do with the prosecutions of the Radical ex-officials. It is not my business, and I have purposely avoided all connection with them. I have expressed my opinion to members of the committee and to General Conner, the Attorney General, as to the manner of conducting those agreementings and of conducting those prosecutions, and shall exercise that privilege again whenever my judgment leads me to do so and those gentlemen are willing to hear me.

I think the committee of investigation and the Attorney General have done well and are entitled to the highest service.

and the Attorney General have done well, and are entitled to the highest commendations for their service, but I certainly have a right to an opinion. My being a Senator elect, surely does not deprive me of this. If it does, the Senator elect may go, and I will maintain my right, and if scurvy scribblers misrepresent my opinions and actions, and friende suspect or doubt them, why I can only despise the one and pity the other.

You need not have apologized for having written me as you have. I should have felt burt had you not done so with the information in your possession. I the information in your possession. I beg that you will give this letter whatever publicity you think the occasion requires. Thanking you for your kindness, I am, very truly, your friend,

M. C. BUTLER,

— When a Bulgarian male child is born it has a salt bath. From that time to his seventh year he is not washed under pain of mortal sin. A Bulgarian female is allowed only one washing during her lifetime. This is according to church discipline. The correspondent of the New York Times at Russian headquarters declares that their filth is only surpassed by their cowardice. No wonder the cleanly Turk despises them and their

so-called religion.

— When you see a woman standing on a kitchen chair, looking up at a ragged hole in the plastering, while she holds a hammer in her right hand and her left thum in her mouth, there is your chance for a candid opinion about the nail

VOL. XIII--NO. 11.

LEON GAMBETTA.

The Great Political Leader whem Me Mahon has Ordered to Prison.

Less than ten years ago I was present one morning at one of the police courts of Paris. M. Vivien, a gentle-spirited, polite man, was presiding. If he had been stern, he would have not listened to the bold speech of the then unknown lawyer, Gambetta. When his turn came to speek Gambetta gross. I was struck to speek Gambetta gross. I was struck

doubtless his first, and drove away.

When Gambetta entered the Assembly, in 1869, he created a great deal of curiosity. People went to see him as they would to see a lion tamer, thinking he would be eaten up. But they were disappointed. Gambetta held his ground. When the Empire had fallen, and Paris was blockaded by the Prussians, Gambetta, as minister of war, escaped from the city by balloon. He landed at Tours. Shortly afterward I called upon him. He was putting up at a large building which had been used as a college before the war. It was about midnight when I called. After waiting about an hour in the ante-chamber I was admitted into the presence of the Dictator. He was armistice; but his negotiations in 1871 times, and the series of smoothing for his country; and his work while Chief of the Excusted learning the series of the series of

dessert he said : "My friend, you shall be dessert he said: "My friend, you shall be prefect."

To-day M. Gambetta rolls along rather than walks. He has become fat. His hair is getting gray. He still wears a rusty hat, the only thing that remains the same after so many vicissitudes. He liver in the aristocratic quarters, near the Champs Elysees, at 53 Rue de la Chausee d'Antin. He never goes out unless accompanied by two friends, like the Roman Consuls of old. In the streets persons often turn to look at him, and if one bows Gambetta returns the salute with an air prouder than a king, for he does not smile.

Gambetta was cut out to be the lead-Gambetta was cut out to be the leader of his party. He has an influence over his followers, derived from the prestige power always gives; and if they threaten revolt, he has the weight of his journal, La Republique Francaise, and the constant popularity of his name to crush them with. M. Gambetta appears in three roles, all of which contribute to swayed by his former habits of the, in-terrupts the speakers, questions them, and shows a fearless and rough spirit of opposition. The other appears in the tri-bune when he rises to address the Deputies. This tribune, which unnerves, extics. This tribune, which unnerves, excites and overawes so many speakers, calms, cools and quiets Gambetta. There he stands, with his head thrown forwad as usual. You not the most refined nature. His voice is more heavy than strong. When he is pathetic it seems forced. His grating invectives His grating invectives han destroy. Sometimes

irritate rather than destroy. Sometimes he seems to lose himself in a kind of sonorous language, and in a curious bal-ancing of his. sentences. He is not a master of irony, but is, perhaps, the first contemporary orator in the Assorbly. His voice resounds sometimes as if it came through a mask of the ancient Ro-man stage. He becomes values and the sentences. man stage. He becomes vehement, and then the tribune holds a great orator. Yet he says only what he wishes to say. There are two nature, in this speaker one, that of the cold politician; another, that of the fiery orator. The last is the obedient slave of the first. When M. Gambetta descends from the tribune, rest assured that the politician does not regret one of the premeditated transports of the orator.

LONG WHIFFLETREES ON PLOUGH -Most ploughmen have so long whiffle-trees that it is often impracticable to trees that it is often impracticable to make any plough work satisfactorily. Excellent ploughs are denounced as worthless, and rejected, simply because the double whiffletne or the ox yoke was too long. But the ploughman never suspects wherein consists the true cause of the difficulty. Our own practice from pects wherein consists the true cause of the difficulty. Our own practice from boyhood has been to make double whif-fletrees for ploughing never more than two feet between the points of attach-ment of the singletrees, which were about twenty-three inches in length. When it twenty-three inches in length. When it was desirable to plough narrow furrowslices, the singletrees were attached only twenty-two inches apart. Let a ploughman attempt to plough with a doubletree six feet in length, and he will readily understand why a plough will not run correctly when the double-tree is too long. The plough will be drawn too far from the furrow to the unpoughed.

properly turned over,

General News Summary.

Potatoes are so plenty in Kansas as to be hardly worth marketing.
 Owning and tilling the soil, however humble the plot or limited the capital, is the alm and price of all classes in Western Europe.

esteen.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING .- We are co

Western Europe.

— The grounds surrounding the way

— The grounds surrounding the war monument at Berlin are to be paved with stones from the several battle-fields of the Franco-Prussian war.

— Von Moltke says that it is not yet possible to form any just estimate of the true value of the German army, because it has not been beaten yet.

— A colossal statue of the late Andrew Johnson is to be set up us a monument to his memory near his old Tennessee home. It is of white marble, and is being carved in Philadelphia.

there.

— Until lately it was not uncommon for the excited and delighted Cubans to throw doubloons in place of flowers to a favorite actress or danseuse, upon the stage. Miss Adelaide Phillipps was thus greeted at the Tacon Theatre on a certain occasion; so were Lola Montes and Jennie Lind.

a good many years, a circumstance which, having regard to the Cazrewitz's known dislike of Germany and Germans, may not be without satisfaction to Bis-

may not be without satisfaction to Bismarck, among others.

— At the final interview between Howard and Joseph, before the latter took the war path, Howard gave the Nez Perce the ultimatum of going upon the reservation, as his land was wanted; and when Joseph, protesting that his tribe had ever been friendly with the whites, and had kept the peace in its ancestral valleys, declared that he would not go upon the reservation, Howard replied that the Great father in Washington "had soldiers enough to force him on." that the Great father in Washington
"had soldiers enough to force him on."
Thereupon, it is said, the Indian answered: "White man says what is not
so; white chief tells lies." It was a
shocking thing to say to the fraudulent
Christian soldier; but Joseph must now
begin to think it was just about true,
that there are not enough soldiers to
drive him on to the reservation.

— A Now York letter of Setunday and

- A New York letter of Saturday says : "The merchants generally testify to satisfactory business this week. As hereofore noted, the unseconably warm weather has been a drawback to some lines that deal in winter goods, but apart from that, there is no complaint. Today there was a stady movement in from that, there is no complaint. Today there was a steady movement in
nearly all makes of fall fabrics. Cottons
were in moderate request; prints quiet
in first hands, but active with jobbers.
Sprague's prints are reduced to six cents.
Ginghams and dress goods are in better
request, as likewise men's woollens. In
hides and leather, boots and shoes, tobacco and iron trades, there is a decidedly
improved feeling. The last mentioned
cannot, indeed, be said to be much more
active than has been, but merchants are active than has been, but merchants are much more confident of the future than they have been for some time, and that is something."

GLASS AND ITS PHENOMENA .- The elasticity of glass exceeds that of almost all other bodies. If two glass balls are all other bodies. If two glass balls are made to strike each other at a given acce, the recoil, by virtue of their elasticit, will be nearly equal to their original impetus. Connected with its brittleness are some very singular facts. Take a hollow sphere, with a noie, and stop the noie with the finger, so as to prevent the external and internal air from communicating, and the sphere will fly to pieces by the mere heat of the hand. Vessels made of glass, that have been sudd nly cooled, possess the curious property of being able to resist hard blows given to them from without, but will be instantly being able to reaist hard blows given to them from without, but will be instantly shivered by a small particle of flint dropped into their cavities. This prop-erty seems to depend upon the compara-tive thickness of the bottom; the thicker the bottom is, the more certain of breakthe bottom is, the more certain of break-age by this experiment. Some of these vessels, it is stated, have resisted the stroke of a mallet given with sufficient force to drive a nail into wood; and heavy bodies, such as musicet balls, pieces of iron, bits of wood, jasper, stone, etc., have been cast into them from a height of two or three feet without any effect, yet a fragment of flint not larger than a pea dropped from three inches high, has made them fly.

As the perfection of entirety depends The plough will be drawn to the form the furrow to the unploughed ground, unless the ploughman makes a constant effort to prevent the implement from cutting a furrow-slice wider than can be properly turned over,

As the perfection of minuties, so no one can hope for robust health of the entire system if the blood should become in the least impure. Its standard of purity is best maintained by the use of properly turned over,